

THE EMIGRATED INDIANS.

The Globe of the 18th inst. has the following interesting account of the Choctaws, Cherokees, the Creeks and Seminoles, the Senecas, and Shawnees, the Quapaws, and the Osages, who have been, or are about to be, removed from their eastern homes, west of the Mississippi.

THE CHOCTAWS.—from their location and early emigration, stand first.

The principal part of this tribe were emigrated in the years 1833 and '33; preparations for their removal were made in 1831, and many of them left their old country late in that year; but few, if any, however, reached the new country till the spring of 1833.

The country inhabited by the Choctaws is extensive and exceedingly fertile; the face of the country is generally high; or what is called rolling, some parts of it mountainous, the whole is well watered, and has plenty of timber; there are some prairies, which, however, as well as the timber lands, are of first rate soil. The whole country is adapted to corn and stock; the northern and western portions to corn and wheat, and other small grain; the southern part, bordering on Red river, to cotton.

The first year's emigrants made corn, not only sufficient for their own use, but had a considerable surplus, which was disposed of to the Government for issue to those emigrants that arrived in the fall and winter of that year. The next year (1833) the emigrants had a large surplus of corn, over and above their wants, for market; over forty thousand bushels were purchased by the Government, and fed to the emigrants of that year; since then, to the present time, those people have been equally prosperous in their agricultural pursuits, many of them have become extensive farmers, cultivating cotton, corn, and possessing large stocks of cattle; they have cotton gins and mills of different kinds, as well as shops and mechanics; in fine, it may be truly said that the Choctaws are rapidly advancing in agricultural knowledge, and in mechanical arts.

In travelling through the Choctaw country, one sees little, if any, difference, in an agricultural point of view, from new frontier white settlements; their cabins are constructed with care and substantiality, and apparently with many comforts and conveniences; their fields are under good fences, they have gardens, and cultivate fruit trees, peaches, apples, &c.; are civil and attentive to travellers, understand the value of money, and all of them, or nearly so, have in their houses the common luxuries of coffee, tea, sugar, &c.

Without going into a further detail in relation to this tribe, it must be apparent that they are rapidly advancing in civilization, and I have no hesitation in saying that for all the comforts of domestic life, their resources are ample and abundant, far better than could possibly have been anticipated prior to their removal, in so short a time.

CHEROKEES.—To this tribe has been allotted a very extensive, as well as a very fine tract of country, those parts over which I have travelled, possess a soil of very superior quality, adapted to the production of wheat, small grain of various kinds, and corn of the largest growth, the whole country is finely and abundantly timbered, and well watered, and the climate is exceedingly favorable to stock.

But a small number of this tribe have as yet removed to the new country; those that have settled there, however, and many of them have been in the country several years, are, in a pecuniary point of view, well off; they raise wheat and corn in great abundance, and their stock cattle, of hogs, &c., are numerous. The people find a market for their surplus productions in the Government, by supplying the garrisons situated in their country.

The greater portion of the Cherokees west are farmers, have good and comfortable houses, and live, many of them, as well as and as genteel and in a pecuniary point of view as will compare with the better classes of farmers in the States. As a people generally, they are agriculturists; and as such, their resources are equal, if not superior, to one-fourth of the tillers of the soil in the old States.

THE CREEKS AND SEMINOLES.—The section of country set apart for these tribes is about the same in extent with that of the Choctaws, but not so mountainous. The soil is considered to be equal in fertility to any in the southwestern section of the country; it is also well watered, and has plenty of timber; there are some prairies, which, however, are of great advantage to the settler, the soil being rich and easy to cultivate, and they are very profitable for raising stock.

The Creeks are a corn-growing people; those that have been in the country some years, raise corn in large quantities; some of the principal farmers crib from five to ten thousand bushels of a season. They do not raise much stock; nor are they, as a people, so far advanced in civilization as the Cherokees and Choctaws; though, as agriculturists, so far as raising corn, they excel either of the above named tribes. They raise stock sufficient for their own consumption, but none of any consequence for sale.

About four hundred seminoles were emigrated last year; they reached, however, their locations too late to make a crop; their crops this year, I am informed, are not very promising; they are about changing their locations, they go farther west; their object is better hunting grounds.

The large number of Creeks that emigrated last winter have planted extensively, and have a prospect of plentiful crops; they are also collecting stock, and are laying the foundation of numerous herds of cattle, hogs, &c. The resources of this people are, at present, equal to all their wants and comforts, and the superior fertility of their lands, aided by their evident tendency to industry, will, in a few years, place them in a condition equal to their neighbors, the Cherokees and Choctaws.

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.—These tribes inhabit a high, healthy, well-watered and timbered country, the soil rich and productive. They were emigrated in 1832, are agriculturists, and are mainly engaged in that pursuit; they raise wheat and corn, and their country is well adapted to raising stock, of which they have considerable herds, being remote, however, from a market, their cropping is confined to their own wants, and for these they provide liberally of all the substantial of life. The use of coffee, tea and sugar is common among them. Their cabins are well constructed, combining both comfort and convenience, and their arrangements in farming have the appearance of neatness and order; they have mills, shops, and some good mechanics; their resources are abundant, and their condition apparently happy.

THE QUAPAWS.—These people were emigrated in the fall of 1834; their country, in point of soil, water and health, is similar to, and equally as good as their neighbors, the Cherokees, Senecas, and Shawnees, &c. They are not so far advanced in civilization as the several tribes of Indians above named; but a more honest, quiet, peaceable people, are not to be found in any section of the Indian country. They are industrious, and are exceedingly desirous of making for themselves a comfortable home. Their temporary location, doubtless, has in some measure abridged their exertions in the construction of good cabins, clearing and putting under fence large fields for raising corn &c.

OSAGES.—This tribe has made but little progress towards civilization, their subsistence mainly depends upon the game of the country. They raise some corn and beans, but the culture is rude; hence but little is obtained therefrom. They raise no stock; they obtain their horses from those Indians residing far to the south and west of them. Their country possesses excellent soil, is well watered and timbered; not being agriculturists, their condition and resources are similar to other wild and roving bands of Indians, whose occupations are hunting and war.

The foregoing comprise all the tribes of Indians residing within the acting superintendency of the South Western Territory, and, with the exception of the last mentioned tribe, (Osages) have been emigrated to that country, the greater portion since 1831, and are all fast progressing in a knowledge of agriculture and of the mechanic arts; they are too far advanced in civilization in my opinion, to retrograde. Laboring, therefore, as they are, for their own happiness, a discreet and correct management of them must ere long (constituted as society is) place them in a condition to appreciate, as well as in a few years to adopt, a form of government based upon enlightened principles of political and civil rights.

CHIPPEWA TREATY.—Captain Van Houten, of the Steamboat Adventurer, from Prairie du Chien, furnishes us with the following authentic account of the Chippewa treaty: Governor Dodge, has concluded a treaty with the Chippewa Indians for a territory containing twenty millions of acres of land, for eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars, including Indian traders' claims, in the above sum, according to treaty—half-breed donations are to be granted.

Gov. Dodge stopped at Prairie du Chien on the 1st, and has communicated the gratifying result to the Department at Washington. The Indians have received a fair price, a full equivalent for any value it would ever be to them, and the United States have acquired what will be worth twenty times the cost to us.

This valuable territory lies on the east of the Mississippi, between the 44th and 46th degrees of north latitude, and embraces all the Chippewa lands between the Chippewa and St. Croix rivers, varying in distance from 50 to 100 miles apart. The treaty also includes the immense pine regions on Rum river, above the falls of St. Anthony, besides the timber lands on the other rivers named. There is pine timber enough in these tracts to supply any probable demand for the growing population of the great valley for half a century to come. The whole region is also well watered. The Chippewa is a navigable river and empties into the Mississippi at Lake Pepin, which is a fine expansion of that Father of Waters, presenting a broad sheet of water twenty miles long, and from two to four wide. It is about five hundred yards at the mouth, and continues so with occasional variations for fifty miles. There is great water power here, and timber of the noblest size covers the country.

The St. Croix is sixty miles above the Chippewa, by the Mississippi, and is about two hundred yards at its mouth, and this tributary expands into a broad lake a few miles from the Mississippi, so that there is every desirable facility for a civilized population. Fort Snelling, where the council was held, is the last of our military posts, and is situated near the mouth of St. Peter's, about forty miles above the St. Croix. The fort stands on a high limestone bluff, and overlooks both rivers. The falls of St. Anthony are about ten miles beyond. We visited the falls, and passed a day or two at the settlement of the American Fur Company, on the St. Peters, a mile or two from our encampment.

FORT DES MOINES. This name says the Montrose (Wisconsin) Adventurer, has ceased to exist. The U. S. troops formerly stationed here have been ordered elsewhere by the government, and the Des Moines land company have possession of the fort, where a new town will soon be laid out, to be called Montrose. The land office of the company has been opened at this place. Montrose is one of the most delightful situations on the upper Mississippi. It is situated at the head of the lower, or Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi river, opposite Commerce in Illinois. It is distant 14 miles from Fort Madison, about 12 from Keokuk, at the foot of the rapids, about 50 miles from Burlington, and 60 from Quincy, in Illinois.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Journal of commerce of Monday, says: "A considerable number of counterfeit five dollar bills, purporting to be on the Bank of New York, were put in circulation in this city on Saturday evening. They appear to have been struck off from an old plate which has been altered, and newly touched up, and the engraving, particularly the vignette, is so shabbily executed, that it requires but a very little attention to see that the bills are not genuine. One of them, which was stopped in Chatham street on Saturday evening, was made payable R. Benson, and dated 7th June, No. 1063, letter A and signed Cornelius Hyer, President; A. F. Halsey, Cashier. Three or four persons are in custody for uttering them."

Baltimore Police, Aug. 22.—Before Joseph Shupe, Esq. Justice.—Burglary and arrest of the Burglar. On the night of the 15th inst., the store of Messrs. Dix and Hunt, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington city, was entered and robbed of wearing apparel amounting in value to about \$500. Suspecting, from subsequent developments, a young man named Henry Leland to be the thief, Mr. William Dant, one of the firm, accompanied by H. B. Robertson of the police office, Washington, came to this city yesterday afternoon, in pursuit of him. Having procured the assistance of officer Riggs, of our police, they sallied forth this morning, and in a few hours arrested Leland in Baltimore street, whither he had repaired to enjoy a fashionable promenade. Repairing shortly after to his lodgings, (Kennedy's Bull's Head, Old Town,) upon overhauling his baggage, a number of the stolen articles were found and identified, the greater portion, however, having been made with. A variety of other articles, no doubt stolen, consisting of a large quantity of common jewelry, such as rings, breast pins, ear drops, &c. were found in the prisoner's trunk, and taken into custody.

Leland appears to be not above 21 years of age. He is powerful, an old offender, and well known to our police as one of "the twins" who have figured frequently in our criminal court.—His brother is now in the district penitentiary.—He was given in charge of Mr. Robertson, by whom he will be taken to Washington for trial.

Henry Leland, the individual mentioned the other day in our police report, was safely conducted to Washington by officer Robertson, where they arrived on Tuesday night. The National Intelligencer of yesterday says that Leland was examined by Justice Coote, immediately after his arrival, and the charge being plainly proved against the prisoner he was fully committed.

Messrs. Thomas & Son Auctioneers, of Philadelphia, will hold an important sale on the 12th of September, of thirty short-horned cattle, which have just arrived from England. Col. Povel, whose agricultural enterprise is well known, has lately induced Mr. Whitaker, one of the most distinguished farmers of England, to send these cattle hither, under the assurance that, being the best specimens of modern improved breeds, they would readily find purchasers. We have before us the Herd Books, published annually in England by an agricultural society of British noblemen, which contain the pedigree and merits of the most select British cattle, and we remark among those whose portraits and histories are given, several of these identical animals, so that the excellence of the whole number is placed beyond doubt. We will not enforce on the minds of our agricultural readers the individual and national advantages of having well stocked farms, but merely suggest to them, far and near, the propriety of giving this sale their earnest attention.—*Nat. Gaz.*

A vessel has sailed from Portland for England, with a full cargo of bones. Bone manure is highly valued in England. Mills for grinding the bones being quite common. It is much used on wheat lands. [Portland Herald.]

CONSUMPTION.—The following is said to be an effectual remedy, and will in time, completely eradicate the disorder. Live temperately—avoid spirituous liquors—wear flannel next the skin—and take every morning, half a pint of new milk, mixed with a wineglass full of the expressed juice of horhound. One who has tried it says,—"Four weeks" use of the horhound and milk relieved the pains of my breast, gave me to breathe deep, long and free, strengthened and harmonized my voice, and restored me a better state of health than I had enjoyed for years.

Perhaps there is no more prolific source of the disregard of public order so much complained of at present, than the culpable laxity imposed by masters upon their apprentices. Parents foolishly either do not bind their children to their employers by regular indentures of apprenticeship, or if they do, they cause to be inserted such reservations of authority as render it impossible for the master to enforce a proper degree of control. This is mistaken kindness and ill judging affection. The natural fondness of a child for a parent may enable that parent to control without severity, but in the absence of this filial tie it is indispensable that their should exist on the master such authority as will insure obedience. The effect of this freedom from control is to make persons unruly whilst they are young, and pests to society, when they become men.—*Balt. Amer.*

Z. K. OFFUT, House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, 11th street, near Pennsylvania Avenue. Block-letter signs, and gilding, executed in the best style. aug 26 3m

LIFE IN HAVANA.

The Boston Mercantile Journal furnishes the following sketches of the Metropolis of Cuba, in 1822:

It was lately stated in the papers, that General Tacón, the Governor of Cuba, had been recalled by the Spanish Government. This report, which, however, proved to be unfounded, gave rise to regret on the part of those who have been familiar with the police regulations of Havana for some years past; and are aware of the great and important changes which Gen. Tacón introduced soon after his accession to office—by which the lives and properties of foreigners as well as citizens are rendered comparatively safe; and gaining and other vices of magnitude have received a salutary check.

We happened to be in Havana during the summer of 1822, a short time before General Vives assumed the reins of the Government; and the cases of shameful violation of all laws, human and divine, both nightly and daily, overtly and openly, were numerous and appalling. We will relate a few instances, that our readers may see that when Vives was appointed to the office of Governor General of Cuba, he could not boast of having obtained a sinecure.

An American shipmaster belonging to Boston had occasion to visit the Reglas, an island in the harbor, whence molasses, honey, &c. are generally furnished to American vessels. Being a stranger, he landed at the wrong quay, and left his boat to go to the head of the wharf to make inquiries. He had hardly turned the corner when he was seized by the collar by two ferocious looking men, and of whom held a knife to his throat, making at the same time some expressive, though by no means graceful gestures, but without speaking a word. A third very adroitly took possession of his watch, turned his pocket inside out, and picked up a few half doubloons, a pencil case, &c. which had fallen from them. His coat of fine broad-cloth, and hat, a handsome drab, were next doomed to change proprietors; when, with the finishing ceremony of a sturdy kick *en denture*, he was dismissed and returned chop fallen to his boat, to the great astonishment of his crew—having been absent less than five minutes.

Several American gentlemen undertook one afternoon to make an excursion along the beach to the eastward of Moro Castle in search of marine shells, which were said to be abundant in that place. As this beach is distant two or three miles from Havana, and there being hardly any inhabitants in the neighborhood, they anticipated no rude and inhospitable treatment, and left the different vessels which they commanded, or which they regarded as their temporary home, well dressed personable looking men, in fine spirits and ready for any frolic. They returned in about two hours almost in a state of nature; having met with a band of ugly looking fellows, who did not take the trouble to examine their pockets, but strip them, with the exception of a single garment of all their clothes. In this state they were compelled to return to the landing place, nearest to one of the ships, an object of much curiosity to the few Spanish women and children they met—and when the boat landed they returned on board, with woe-begone countenances and saddened hearts, wiser if not better for the result of their researches in that branch of natural history called conology.

Several instances occurred during that summer of vessels, anchored at the Reglas, taking in cargoes of molasses, being attacked and plundered in the night by bands of piratical wretches. In every instance the crews made their escape by swimming, or concealed themselves in the hold and were not discovered.—These vessels were of course unarmed, which circumstance was known to the pirates, whose cowardice was as remarkable as their propensity for villany. A brig belonging to some port in Maine, was lying at the Reglas, when one morning about 8 o'clock the watch hastened below with the alarming intelligence that a boat filled with Spaniards was coming alongside. In a moment afterwards they were coming on deck, and the officers and crew, justly alarmed for their lives, escaped from the cabin windows into the long boat, that was fastened to the stern, cut the painter, and went on board another vessel. But the cook of the brig, a surly, athletic negro, who owed the Spaniards a grudge for what he conceived to be ill-treatment while he was on shore the previous Sunday, armed himself with a carving knife, and concealed himself behind the steerage stairs.—After the pirates had struck a light, they hastened below for plunder. The leader had hardly reached the floor, ere the carving knife of the cook was sheathed in his body, and he fell, giving utterance to a horrible oath. The cook then sprang into the water from the cabin window, and swam to the nearest vessel. In the morning the captain returned on board, where he found much wanton destruction of property. The floor of the steerage was stained with blood, which was traced up the steps across the deck to the gangway—showing that the pirates had conveyed away the bleeding victim of the cook's revenge. The captain was aware that it was useless to complain to the authorities, or to solicit any protection for himself and vessel; and fearing that he would again be visited by these villains, for the purpose of taking a sanguinary revenge for the death of their comrade, he hastened his departure, and left the harbor before he had completed his cargo.

A brig belonging to Bristol, R. I. had cleared at the Custom-house, and was to sail on the following morning. Captain B. had ordered a good watch to be kept, as usual—but towards day-break in the morning, while lying in his berth in the open after cabin, he was awakened by loud whispers, apparently in his immediate vicinity. He had presence of mind enough to keep perfectly still, and soon became aware that some of these piratical scoundrels were entering the cabin window, within a few feet of his head. He reached up his hand and grasped a large horse pistol, well primed, and loaded with some of the best gizzed gunpowder, and an ounce ball. He fortunately succeeded in cocking the pistol without alarming the pirates, who did not dream of such a formidable weapon in the hands of a brave and determined man, and was about to scatter death and terror among them. Capt. B. enjoyed the advantage of being able to note their movements while they were unable to witness his. He watched his opportunity, and as soon as one had silently entered the window, and was crawling on the transom, and another had so far entered as to bring his head in a line with the body of the first, he presented his pistol, placing the muzzle within a few inches of the breast of one of the pirates, and fired. The bullet did its work, and passed through the body of one of the victims and lodged in the head of the other. Capt. B. then rushed on deck with a second pistol in his hand, followed by his mates, who were awakened by the report. On looking over the stern, they beheld a large row boat with fourteen men, pulling rapidly away from the brig. They mustered a light and went below, where they found the two Spaniards dead upon the transom! Capt. B. at once decided on the proper course to be adopted. He knew that if the affair was reported to the proper authorities he should be detained, and perhaps subjected to much trouble and expense, and perhaps thrown into prison. He therefore tumbled the pirates overboard from the cabin window without ceremony, and strictly enjoined upon his crew to avoid mentioning the occurrence. And as soon as the sun rose above the eastern horizon, he left the harbor of Havana for a country where the lives and property of the citizens were secured by the laws of the land.

The boatmen in the harbor were, many of them, unprincipled scoundrels, who gladly seized every opportunity, in the relaxed state of the laws, to rob—and were by no means scrupulous about committing the crime of murder also. An American supercargo, Mr. M——, at twilight one evening had occasion to go on board his ship from "the Ponto," a suburb of the city near the point which forms the western side of the entrance into the harbor. He stepped into a boat which lay at the wharf, and pointed to the ship—the fellow seized his oars, and began to pull towards the wharf; Mr. M. sitting in the stern and steering with the tiller. When the boat had traversed about half the distance between the shore and the ship, the boatman discontinued rowing, laid in his oars very carefully, and, in answer to the reproach of his defenceless passenger, he unsheathed his Spanish knife, and raised from his seat, evidently with the intention of committing the double crime of murder and robbery. The American saw that it was a critical moment—he was fortunately a man of courage and resolution, and possessed muscle as well as nerve. His thoughts naturally reverted to some means of defence, and he found, much to his surprise and joy, that the tiller with which he steered the boat was loose, and could be unshipped

—a circumstance which had, probably slipped the recollection of the boatman. As the latter advanced towards his destined victim, and raised his knife with the apparent intention of plunging it in his bosom, Mr. M—— aimed a tremendous blow at the villain's head with the tiller, which took effect. It knocked him senseless on the gunwale of the boat, from whence he was tumbled, with little ceremony, into the waters of the bay, which immediately closed over him. Mr. M—— took the oar and paddled alongside his ship, and, after setting the boat adrift, he hastened on board, feeling grateful to Providence for having preserved him from the knife of the murderer.

In the fall of 1823 a schooner arrived at Havana from Connecticut, being principally laden with fruit and vegetables. As usual, the dealers in these articles hastened on board, and bargained with the captain for the different portions of the cargo which they wanted. One Spaniard took a great fancy to a lot of apples. After some delay, a bargain was struck, and, in order to secure them, he paid for them on the spot with the understanding that he would send a boat for them the next day. The boat did not come. Several days passed, and nothing was heard from the Spaniard. Meantime the apples, exposed to the steam of the hold in that warm climate, were rapidly decaying. When the purchaser came on board to take possession of his property, he looked exceedingly blank on ascertaining their deplorable condition—about one-half being rotten, and the remainder presenting an appearance by no means healthy. He positively refused to take the apples, called the captain a cheat, and insisted on his returning the money which he had received for them. This of course the captain refused to do, but it was to no purpose that he told him it was a fair bargain, and that if he had not sold them to him he could have sold them to others, the same day or the day following, at the same, or perhaps at an advanced price. The Spaniard would not be pacified, and went away muttering dark threats of revenge.

On the following night the captain was troubled with indigestion, and could not sleep. Towards day-break, after lying some hours awake, he arose, and, throwing over his shoulders a dark calico dressing gown, ascended on deck. The night was exceedingly pleasant, the stars twinkled in the sky, and not a breath of wind ruffled the surface of the water. After pacing the quarter deck a few minutes, he seated himself at the after part of the quarter deck, beneath the awning. He had not been seated long, when he saw what he conceived to be a strange fish swimming around the schooner, at a distance. He narrowly watched his motions, though without stirring from his position, and was not a little surprised when he saw it swim towards the gang-way, and raise itself out of water! His surprise, however, was changed into terror, when he saw stepping over the side a naked Spaniard with a long knife in his hand. He remained mute and motionless, and narrowly watched the movements of this mysterious intruder. The Spaniard looked cautiously around, as if to see if the watch was not alarmed; and then with a light and noiseless step proceeded towards the companion-way, or entrance to the cabin, down which he soon disappeared. The captain very shrewdly conjectured that his motive was not a good one, and that he probably designed mischief, and recollected the dark mutterings of vengeance which were uttered by the Spaniard on the previous morning. He looked round for some weapon, but could find none excepting a *junk bottle*, partly filled with lamp oil which was deposited in the binnacle. With this in his hands; he placed himself, leaning over the companion-way, in an attitude which would enable him to give his visitor a striking proof of his regard and hospitable feelings, whenever he was disposed to issue from the cabin. A few moments only elapsed when the Spaniard altogether unconscious of the welcome reception which the captain had prepared for him, cautiously ascended the steps. His head just made its appearance above the scuttle, when the Captain gave him a blow on his bare cranium with the corner of the bottle, that would have felled an ox! The Spaniard rolled heavily to the bottom of the steps; the captain stepped to the skylight, told his mate what he had done, and ordered the cook to procure a light. On examination, it was found that the midnight assassin had received a due reward for his villany. His skull was shockingly fractured, and, after a brief consultation, it was determined to commit his body to the deep, which was effected without the performance of the Roman Catholic rites. On afterwards examining his berth, it was found that the vindictive villain, in his eagerness to assassinate the man whom he fancied had wronged him, had stabbed the bed clothes in several places! The body was perfectly naked, with the hair short cropped, and the skin carefully oiled, to assist him, doubtless, in eluding the grasp of his pursuers.

WEST INDIES. A severe drought prevailed in the Arrondissement of Aux Cayes, from October last until about the middle of May, when a little rain fell. During the above period the fields in the Arrondissement presented the appearance of having been visited by a devouring fire. Such vegetation as escaped the drought, and on which cattle usually fed, was greedily devoured by the inhabitants. The people were almost driven to despair, when a few barrels of flour from Port au Prince reached the town, and were sold at \$30 to \$32 per barrel. On the 20th June there was not a barrel of flour in the whole city, and the inhabitants were again suffering severely, when two French vessels arrived with succor.

The steam ship Cuba, intended as a regular packet between Havana and New Orleans, was built in Baltimore, and in this; her first voyage behaved admirably, and showed herself to be a first rate sea boat notwithstanding that her coal was found not to work well; she made the trip in three and a half days from city to city, which under such circumstances, was acquiring herself very well indeed, considering the length of the trip.

HURRICANE AT ST. THOMAS.

August 4.—The Hamburg ship Henriette arrived this morning totally dismasted. St. Thomas is a scene of desolation. Night before last it blew a hurricane; the rain poured down in torrents; almost every building is more or less injured, saving only those houses that had flat roofs; hundreds of houses are blown over, and some literally blown into thousands of pieces—the tiles and slate more or less gone from the buildings, and the streets strewn with fragments. The wind raged with fury at 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening, but lulled for half an hour, and commenced again, blowing with great violence at 10 o'clock. I was aroused at 12 o'clock with the cry of fire; the fire commenced in some stores of Mr. Stables, adjoining W. P. Furness's house. Mr. Simmons and family escaped with their lives. The only thing saved was a small writing-desk. The fire did not extend further than the next house, occupied by Mr. Parish, which lies also in ruins. Considerable of the roofs were untiled, and it is a miracle the fire did not extend further.

Out of the thirty-six vessels in the harbor all but four have capsized or sunk, or gone on shore. The Vigilant and Carib are high and dry along side of each other. The sloop St. Croix could not be found yesterday; the captain is safe. Mr. McCullan arrived last night, having been out in all the blow. Many lives are lost, both among the seamen and in the town; the number not ascertained. The American ship Margaret capsized; the captain and all the crew lost, except three seamen. An immense deal of damage done to goods in the stores; when the tiles blew off the rain poured through the roofs, and flooded the goods.

FRENCH LESSONS. Mons. Abadie has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, that he continues to give lessons in his own native language, at his rooms or private families and academies, at a moderate price. For particulars apply at this office. Abadie's French Grammar, and Course of French Literature, for sale at all the bookstores.

NOTICE.—A Silver Watch, which was found by a gentleman, has been left with me, which the owner can have by calling at my office near the Bank of Washington; proving his property and paying for this advertisement, etc. B. K. MORSELL, J. P. Washington City, D. C. aug. 26—tf

MR. MACON'S FUNERAL.—We learn that at Mr. Macon's funeral, which took place at his late residence in Warren county on the 18th ultimo, the number of white persons present was variously estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500, besides several hundred blacks. When it is recollected that most of these persons must have come from a distance, some idea may be formed of the veneration in which he was held by the people of Warren. It is another evidence of the goodness of Mr. Macon's heart that, by his express directions, ample provision was made for the hospitable entertainment of this numerous company, and matters were so arranged that even the blacks were not suffered to go away, "hungry and athirst." He gave minute orders about his interment, and took especial care that his partial friends should not hereafter erect the "storied urn" to indicate his final resting place.

He left a very handsome estate, which he divided by will to numerous relatives. An anecdote is told of him which strongly illustrates a prominent trait of his character, viz: Never to be influenced in his actions by what the world might say of him. It is said that, in his last illness, he insisted upon knowing from the attending physician the amount of his bill, remarking "that dead men were always charged more than living ones."—*Raleigh Register.*

THE LATE JOHN FLOYD, OF VIRGINIA.

"Sweet Springs, Aug. 16.—On yesterday morning Gov. Floyd was in usual health, and bid fair to live many years. The excitement produced by the unexpected arrival of his son from Texas, and his daughter from South Carolina, it is thought, caused a return of the paralysis on yesterday about 6 o'clock P. M. and on this morning he breathed his last.

Gov. Floyd had suffered severely in health from a period previous to the expiration of his gubernatorial term, and the true character of his disease finally exhibited itself in paralysis.

Gen. Floyd was a native of what is now the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and was educated to the profession of medicine, in which he attained distinguished eminence; but choosing his residence in the county of Montgomery, where the healthiness of the climate probably afforded but a limited field for its exercise, he appears early to have embarked in politics. In these he was qualified to make a prominent figure, by a commanding person, a well stored mind, a bold and manly elocution, a genuine love of country, and a nerve and decision of character which carried awe into knavery and corruption, whether dwelling in high or low places. He was elected to Congress about the close of the late war, and continued to represent the Montgomery district until he was chosen Governor of Virginia in 1830, a post which he filled with firmness, dignity, and popularity.

JOHN WILLIAMS, OF TENN.

The Hon. John Williams, of Tennessee, died at his residence at Knoxville, on the 10th of this month. In the course of his life he had held many responsible trusts, amongst which were those of Captain in the army under the administration of the first President Adams, (which he held no longer than the prospect of war continued;) Colonel in the Army during the late war, in which capacity he distinguished himself by gallantry and conduct; Senator of the United States from the State of Tennessee; Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Guatemala, besides various trusts in the Government of his own State.

He was the revered father of a numerous family, one of whom has just been elected to represent in Congress the District in which he drew his first breath, and in which his father breathed his last. His death will be deeply lamented also by several brothers, one of whom has been for twenty-five years past, and is now, the Representative in Congress of the District in North Carolina in which they were all born.

JUDGE KILGOUR OF MARYLAND.

We received, within the last day or two, intelligence of an accident which occurred on Tuesday morning last, by which the judicial district of Maryland (composed of Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Carroll, and Talbot counties,) has lost one of its associate Judges, the Hon. Charles J. Kilgour.

On Monday last as is our information, Judge K. set out from his home, in Montgomery, to visit a farm owned by him in Loudoun, Va. He stayed that night at Mr. Chilton's in the neighborhood of Conrad's Ferry, on the Maryland side. On the next morning after breakfast, he set out again on his journey, in his carriage alone; about one or two hours after, he was found speechless, though alive; on the road side, not far from Mr. C's, whose house he had left that morning.

It is supposed that his horse ran off with the carriage, and threw him out, as the horse was found about a mile beyond him, with the fragments of the carriage. He died soon after being found.—*Potomac Advocate.*

DE WITT CLINTON.

THE INGRATITUDE OF REPUBLICS.—If any one is disposed to question the truth of this oft-repeated charge, let him turn aside with us for a moment from politics and the turmoil of the world, and contemplate a striking and melancholy testimonial to the justice of the accusation.

In a private vault, in the suburbs of our city, there was some years ago, deposited temporarily, as was then supposed—the body of one, who, had he lived, would in all probability have stood first in the nation, as he had been in his own State. Many can remember how the shock of his sudden death made every heart thrill, and every tongue, whether of friend or foe, eloquent in his praise.

Years have since passed away. Decay has done its work alike upon that noble form and the frail fabric in which it was laid. The wood of the coffin has crumbled away—the bones of the dead have fallen out, and lie scattered upon the floor of the vault! There, forgotten, neglected, irreverently exposed, lies all that remains of DE WITT CLINTON!

It is creditable to the "Empire State" that he to whom she is so much indebted for that proud title, who so well merits from her every honor that can be paid to departed excellence—should be left to moulder in obscurity, without a stone to mark the spot—nay, without the decencies of ordinary sepulture! Far better and more honorable for our country, could the adulation which of late has been so lavishly and so unworthy displayed towards the living, be changed into fitting respect for the memory of the illustrious Dead.—*Albany Ev. Journal.*

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—The Cars for and from Baltimore depart according to the following arrangement.

FROM WASHINGTON.
At a quarter before 10 o'clock A. M. and at a quarter after 5 o'clock P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE.
At 9 o'clock A. M. and at half past 5 o'clock P. M. aug 26—y

WANTED TO HIRE. A girl who is used to nursing a slave would be preferred, who would serve by the year. Enquire of the Editor of the Native American.

NATIVE AMERICAN HOTEL, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.—The above establishment is on Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Railroad, between 3d and 4th streets, in Elliot's buildings. The house is large and airy, and is furnished in a neat style. The establishment is now open for the accommodation of those who will favor it with their custom. The proprietor pledges himself to give general satisfaction. The charges will be moderate.
Boarding by the day, week, or year.

aug. 26 3m
ISAAC BEERS, Proprietor.